

The Compiler.



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, June 22, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

CALAM COMMISSIONER.

NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks.

JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

—We shall publish next week a letter from Col. H. S. Morr, the President of the Canal Board, in regard to the proposed sale of the Main Line of the Public Works.—said letter forebodingly knocking the props from under the calculations of those who would give away that valuable line.

—New Wheat and New Flour.—New wheat appeared in Charleston, South Carolina, as long as fifteen days since, some of which is said to be on its way to a northern market. On the 12th inst., tea barrels of flour from new wheat were shipped from Augusta, Ga., to New York.

—The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, propose to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Church in that place, on the first day of July next. The Rev. GEORGE DUFFIELD, D. D., of Detroit, who sustained the office of Pastor to that congregation for nearly a quarter of a century, will deliver an Historical Address on the occasion.

—Several addresses, and other appropriate exercises, may be expected. All persons, Ministers, or others, who have been in any way connected with the congregation, are cordially invited to attend.

—The barn of Mr. Wm. Bosser, of Hamilton township, was set on fire, on last Thursday night, by some scoundrel yet of the Penitentiary, and destroyed, with its entire contents. When the fire was discovered, it was about two o'clock in the night, it had made such progress, and spread with such rapidity, that it was found impossible to save any portion of the contents of the building. Four horses, two males, several calves, a large quantity of grain, harness, farming implements, &c., were all destroyed. Mr. Bosser's loss is very heavy, upon which we understand there is but a small amount of insurance.—Chambersburg Spirit.

—At an election for Directors of the Hanover Savings Fund Society, held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: Jacob Wirt, David M. Myers, George Young, Jacob Delkous, Jacob Forry, George Throne, Martin Lohr, Edward Bair and David Bixler.

—At a meeting of the Directors held on the 18th inst., JACOB WIRT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of the Institution.—Gazette.

—Private letters from a member of General Santa Anna's family state that the chief will return to Mexico and head a revolution within ninety days. Santa Anna's own manifesto discloses a state of this sort.

—The Know Nothing platform, promulgated by the recent Louisville Convention, recognizes the "existence of a Supreme Being," which the Frankfort Yemassee considers very magnificent, particularly so, as the recognition is not in the slightest degree reciprocated.

—In Virginia by broadsides, and in Connecticut by scattering shots, the Democracy have brought down their opponents, killing frequently two birds with one stone.—the croaking raven of Republicanism and the hooting owl of Hindooism—by the same discharge. How "Americanism" has fizzled out!

—Enormous Gold Boulder Found.—The Maryville Herald says that the Downsville Tunnel Company, at Centreville, have found the largest boulder containing gold ever struck in California. Up to last accounts they had not yet ascertained its full size. They estimate the amount of gold it contains at not less than \$100,000! This boulder is a fair set off to one from Australia, which the English papers have recently mentioned as being on exhibition in London, and which weighs (quartz and gold), four hundred pounds, and is valued by some sanguine individual at \$20,000, or \$100,000.

—Printers Again Ahead.—Hon. James Thompson, of Erie county, who was nominated on Tuesday, whereby the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania "judged" of the Supreme Court, was at one time an apprentice in one of the newspaper printing offices of Philadelphia.

—The new coat is popular.

The Fruits of Know Nothingism in New Orleans.

The following sketch from life of Know Nothingism in New Orleans, appalling as it is, is but the counterpart of the picture presented wherever the patient fiction has unfortunately gotten into power. It is the natural and inevitable fruit of such an organization, as thousands predicted, and as every man of reflection can have foreseen. It is indeed a sad spectacle that men who desire to hold a respectable position in society should permit themselves to be brought in contact with such foul and shameless corruption as this.

The Garland spoken of below, was the Know Nothing Treasurer of New Orleans, and proprietor of the *Green* newspaper, the organ of the party.—While acting as treasurer, he secretly absconded with a princely outfit in money abstracted from the city treasury. He took passage bound, we believe, for some foreign port; was paroled and arrested at the mouth of the Mississippi, with the money in his possession.—He was put through the forms of a criminal trial and acquitted. Let none say that these are not substantially true. They are as notorious to everybody in New Orleans as the sun-light at noon-day.

New Orleans.—This doomed city of plagues and pestilence, is a vast caldron of pollution, bubbling and boiling over with vice and crime of every grade and color. Ever since it has been under Know Nothing rule, murders have been perpetrated, and corruption is now regarded by those official pirates as commendable and praiseworthy. We shall not attempt to give an account of the mock trial and unjust acquittal of the notorious City Treasurer, Garland, and the subsequent loss and criminal acts of the worst kind could be convicted in the city of any crime, it mattered not how enormous the guilt and public facts, for no man can be found in New Orleans, with a sufficient amount of moral courage to go into open court and give evidence against one of this blood-stained band of terrorists. Nor for if they should, their fate is forever sealed. No man that would go into the Criminal Court and tell facts against one of the gang would live twenty-four hours, if he should be so lucky as to get out of the court house alive. Some less than a dozen true bills have been found against the notorious Adams, the head and front and petted ass of the gang. But what is the result of all these official proceedings of the grand jury? Just nothing at all; yes, worse by far than nothing, for while the grand jury are spending their time in examining witnesses, and searching out the criminal acts of these official ruffians, the City Council go to work with a very natural inclination, and every ruffian to a lucrative office that they can make room for. The truth is, it will not do for any member of this blood-contaminated party to be convicted. From Porry Lyons, the notorious penitentiary bird, cannot be convicted, simply because the man that would swear against him would not live twenty-four hours. Jim Wingfield, the witness against Logan Phillips, can't be found. Well, there is no more justice to be expected in any of the courts, while this band of villains hold sway, than there would be with the wily "Billy Bow Legs" of the swamps of Florida, to rule. The fact is, we are astonished at nothing in New Orleans, after the acquittal of Garland, and the election of Adams to the Reorganization of the Fourth District. We are quite prepared for anything, and will probably see more of these daring cut-throats in power before we see less.

Defending the Rioters.

If it be true that the editor of the *Star* has "no sort of sympathy with mobs or mob law of any kind or character," why the studied effort on his part to smooth down or palliate the ruffianly conduct of the "Plug Uglies" at Washington, by meanly endeavoring to shift the responsibility of the disgraceful riot on the shoulders of Mayor MacRider and others, but for whose mainly and praiseworthy efforts on the trying occasion, the streets of the national metropolis would have streamed with blood? Why does not the writer for the *Star*, if he has "no sympathy" of the kind, denounce those who caused it in terms such as their "mob" spirit would seem to deserve?—in terms such as the *Washington Intelligencer*, *National Era*, and other leading opposition papers of the country, have used in that connection? Simply, because he has no heart for denunciation of Know Nothings of any character, whether they be "Plug Uglies," "Blood Tubs," "Rip Raps," or anything else. Indeed, no one who has the proscriptive and fanatical principles of dark intolerance as deeply engrained upon himself as the editor of the *Star*, can have "sympathy" with any other than Know Nothings. Let their conduct be ever so disgraceful, cowardly and hellish: Falsehood, or the most common evidence of editorial propriety, are not to be expected from him in such cases. Deny it as he may, and set up widely

Letter from the West.

Quincy, Ill., June 8, 1857.
—The *Star* is a very hard because you could not have a "discussion" of principle. You do well to think as you have done ever since he turned *Know Nothing*, at the expense of the high cause and the success of it. Need I in a discussion of principle with him, he would have all to gain and nothing to lose.

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Fatal Railroad Accidents.

A casualty of a distressing character occurred on the Northern Central Railroad, at the Hanover Junction, on Saturday, resulting in the death of Jacob Wirt, Esq., the esteemed President of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank at Westminster. The train from Baltimore stopping there a few moments, Mr. Wirt, who was on his way to York, with several ladies in charge, left the car to procure some little refreshment, and whilst in the act of stepping upon the car again, the train suddenly started, which caused him to fall upon the track, when the wheels of three of the cars passed over his legs, above the ankles, so shockingly injuring him as to result in his death in half an hour. He retained his senses to the last, but reaction did not take place. His remains were taken to Hanover, and from thence to Westminster.

Death of Louis Agassiz.—Mr. Louis Agassiz, son of John S. Agassiz, Esq., near Hagerstown, lost his life on Saturday week, near Hanover, by falling from the platform of a railroad car, and the train passing over him. He was a deeply cultivated man, and a graduate of the University of Cambridge, Mass. He was on his return from the West when he met his untimely death.

Terrible Train and Loss of Life.—A disastrous accident occurred on Saturday last, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Pottsville, Pa. One child was killed and seven persons badly wounded. Upward of \$70,000 in property was destroyed.

There were exciting times in the city of New York on Tuesday last. It seems that there are two sets of police on duty, one appointed by the Mayor, and another appointed by the Commissioners, who received their appointment from Gov. King. Difficulties have of course grown out of such a state of things, and on Tuesday a collision ensued. The Governor had appointed a Street Commissioner, in place of the one just deceased. The Deputy refused, under authority of the Mayor, we suppose, to give him possession of the office, and a fist-cut resulted. Writs and counter-writs then began to be issued, and a pretty state of confusion soon existed. The Governor's police were detailed to assist in arresting Mayor Wood, but were resisted by the Mayor's police, and driven from the City Hall, with a number of wounded, three fatally. The Mayor finally allowed himself to be arrested, immediately gave bail, and then went on with his duties as usual. The military were called out, but soon dismissed. There is no telling where the trouble will end.

The Bunker-Mill celebration on Wednesday last, when a statue to Gen. Warren was inaugurated, was a grand affair. Hon. Edward Everett delivered the oration.

Total Abstinence from Beef.—The butchers in some of the Philadelphia markets on Friday put in force the principle of total abstinence from beef. The prices asked by the drovers proved so high on that market day that they refused to purchase. Their customers, therefore, had to content themselves with mutton and pork, or meat from vegetables a savory meal. We do not know but this is the best remedy for the high price of beef. It has this virtue in it, that it applies to all alike.

Gen. Walker is in New York.

Local Matters.

Adams County Map.—We have been favored with an examination of the proof sheets of the Map of Adams county, which has been in course of preparation by Mr. CONVERSE for some six or eight months, and bear cheerful testimony to its general accuracy. A copy of it should grace every residence in the county. The labor and means required in getting it up are very heavy, the entire county having been surveyed and mapped out, with all the roads, streams, towns, churches, mill-places, names of owners of farms, &c., designated. The map is now engraved, and Mr. CONVERSE is engraving the county a second time, to rectify any errors in spelling, &c., that may have occurred in the engraving of the map.—It being his intention to turn out a reliable and accurate map.

It will be furnished to subscribers at the low price of \$5. Those not subscribing now cannot procure them afterwards, as the copies will be limited to the number of subscribers.

The Fourth of July.—We understand that the "Independent Blues" of this place, are making arrangements for their contemplated visit to Chambersburg, on the coming anniversary of our National Independence, and it is expected that a full turnout will be had on the occasion.—That they will receive a kind reception, and produce a favorable impression there, we have no doubt. A pleasant time to them!

Besides some other Military, a number of visiting Fire Companies will be at Chambersburg at that time, to participate in the celebration. No efforts seem as yet to have been made for a general celebration here. Most of our people, the young folks in particular, will doubtless take themselves to the streams and inviting groves in the neighborhood, and enjoy themselves as the different "squads" may elect. It is certainly a pleasant mode of passing the day.

Let us all, old and young, not forget the untold blessings which the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, on the 4th of July, 1776, has vouchsafed us as a nation—now the freest and happiest people beneath the skies. On the anniversary of that day, at least, let us all be thankful and glad.

Miss GRACE DARLING, who a few years since taught the select Female School in this place, died at Hanover on Friday week, of typhoid fever. She had won many friends here, who deeply deplore her death. Her remains were taken to New Haven, Conn., for interment.

Sherriff THOMAS sold, on Saturday week, at public outcry, the property of JOHN WELCH, in Huntingdon township, for \$500. Wm. F. BONNER purchaser. The farm of FRANCIS MCINTYRE, deceased, in Butler township, was sold on Thursday week, at public sale, for \$12 (cash) per acre, there being 242 acres. DAVID SHAFER, residing near this place, on the York road, was the purchaser.

We are indebted to Mr. GEORGE BERT, of Darke county, Ohio, for a large cake of Maple Sugar—an article, so deservedly popular in the West, and gaining favor everywhere. That sent us is of prime quality. We appreciate friend Bert's kindness, and at present can only thank him.

The Strawberry Festival, on Friday and Saturday evenings, at McConeughy's Hall, gotten up by the Ladies of the Presbyterian Church, fully realized our expectations. The attendance was quite large, and the proceeds we learn handsome.

The Railroad.

Engineers' Office, Gettysburg R. R. Co., New Oxford, June 16, 1857.
To the President and Directors of the Gettysburg Railroad Company.
GENTLEMEN:—Permit me to say a few words, which have suggested themselves to me upon a perusal of your pamphlet, *Know Nothingism*, notwithstanding its liberal promises to those who have, and will invest their means in your enterprise. Aside from the advancement of property, which will accrue within its influence, and whereby those who are not, will, alike, be benefited. There can be no doubt, but that a year's operations, adequate to the legal interest upon the cost of the Road. As far as my experience goes, as applied to districts of country of similar capacity and productivity to this, let us point to passenger travel and freight operations, and which I have watched carefully the rise and substantial business of Railroads thus situated, I can have no hesitation in the above remarks. But more particularly would I invite your attention to a fact, which too often escapes the observation of those less familiar with the construction of Railroads, and some of the causes which tend to increase their annual expenses, thus detracting from their profits, and deteriorating them as to paying investments.

Among these causes may be mentioned, much bridging, and that high, with long spans, thus requiring a large amount of timber, which is always subject to decay, and more or less liable to fire. In this respect, your Road is fortunate, having but 300 feet of bridging, and no span of over 55 feet, with a height above the water not exceeding 22 feet. The stone for abutments and piers is of granite and sandstone, and smaller masonry of materials equally as durable.

Another expense to many roads, for years after their completion, is the heavy character of the cuts and embankments; where these are deep and high, it is a well known fact, that heavy rains, such as we have had lately, and the action of frosts, tend greatly to increase the expenses of keeping cuts free, and replenishing the washings from the embankments. In this respect your Road is almost without a parallel. As crossing as it does, streams at right angles, which form a natural source of drainage, it is found to have cuts and banks not exceeding eighteen feet in height. With respect to soil, your Road will stand firmer than any, and of which I have any knowledge, for passing as it does, through beds of limestone, red plate and granite laws, these substances necessarily entered much into the formation of the embankments, where they were forced last fall, have been found to have stood the action of the winter and floods with but little or no detriment.

Having called your attention to some facts, which I hope will elicit that interest which they deserve, and give a more intelligent appreciation of your Road, let me state in conclusion that 12 miles of your Road is already prepared for the track (a half mile of which is of double track width), and with the force now applied, the balance will be speedily finished.

The bridges are all completed, excepting the superstructure over Conowingo creek.—What little masonry remains to be done, is progressing rapidly, and a month more will complete all of any consequence. With but two exceptions, the heaviest embankments and excavations are completed. By the first of July the road-bed will be ready for the wheels of the locomotives, and the distance of which is six miles. The grading can be finished beyond this place, as fast as the track can be laid. The work is now, beautifully, triumphing up from the M. Sherrytown road, to the Red Hill, near New Oxford. The connection at Hanover will be all finished by the time stated, and so will Sec. 8 and 9, and also 12 and 13. I have already examined several lots of cuttings along the road, ready for delivery, and many more are being made. I can see nothing to prevent a speedy completion of the Road—for the prospects are truly brightening.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JOS. S. GITT, Engineer.

There will be services at Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church on Sabbath next, the 28th inst., by Rev. Mr. Culbertson.

A little girl of Dr. C. HORTON, about three or four years of age, while amusing itself recently with one of the new cents, swallowed it. Proper medical aid was administered, but the child endured considerable suffering before the cent was passed. A number of cases have occurred in different places. Keep them out of the reach of the voracious youngsters.

The Comet has been postponed, "on account of the weather." For other arrangements, see future bills.

Prevention of Pitting in Small Pox.

Mr. Sartin, the senior surgeon of the Gurney Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, has communicated to the Medical Times a very important plan, which he has adopted during the last fourteen years, for preventing pitting in small pox, and which (he states) has always proved successful. The plan consists in applying the acetum cantharidis, or any vesicating fluid, by means of a camel-hair brush, to the apex of each spot or pustule of the disease, on all the exposed surfaces of the body, until the tingling is evidenced by the whitening of the skin in the parts subjected to the application, when the fluid producing it is to be washed off with water, or thin arrowroot gruel. The plan, according to the application of the vesicating fluid, is very slight and transient.

An Important Question Decided.—The Postmaster General, whether the deputy postmaster can be compelled to obey a summons to appear in court, as a valuable or other letter, or as a letter, addressed to an individual, is a question which has been decided by the Supreme Court, and decided that he cannot legally do so.

The Supreme Court will decide against the use of the Main Line.

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By H. J. STABLE.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

39TH YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.: MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1857.

NO. 39.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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The Muse.

GOD'S ACRE.

BY LONGFELLOW.

I like that ancient Saxon phrase, which calls
The burial-ground "God's Acre." Its just;
It consecrates each grave within its walls,
And breathes a benison o'er the sleeping dust.

God's Acre! Yes, that blessed name imparts
Comfort to those who in the grave have
Sown
The seed that they had garnered in their
hearts.
Their bread of life, alas! no more their own.
Into its furrows shall we all be cast,
In the sure faith that we shall rise again
At the great harvest, when the archangel's
blast

Shall winnow, like a fan, the chaff and grain.
Then shall the good stand in immortal bloom,
In the fair gardens of that second birth;
And each bright blossom mingle its perfume
With that of flowers which never bloomed
on earth.

With thy rude ploughshare, Death, turn up
The sod,
And spread the furrow for the seed we sow;
This is the field and Acre of our God,
This is the place where human harvests
grow!

ONE HUNDRED YEARS FROM NOW.

Where, where will be the hills that sing,
A hundred years from now?
The flowers that now in beauty spring,
A hundred years from now?

The rosy lip,
The lofty brow,
The heart that beats
So gently now!

Oh! where will be the beaming eye;
Joy's pleasant smile and sorrow's sigh,
A hundred years from now?

Who'll press for gold this crowded street,
A hundred years from now?
Who'll tread your church with willing foot,
A hundred years from now?

Pale trembling age,
And fiery youth,
And childhood with
It brow of truth!

The rich, the poor, on land and sea;
Where will the many millions be,
A hundred years from now?

We all within our graves shall sleep,
A hundred years from now;
No living soul for us will weep;
A hundred years from now?

But other men
Our hands will till,
And others then
Our streets will fill;
While other birds will sing as gay,
As bright the sunshine as to-day,
A hundred years from now.

Miscellaneous.

Zoological Stories.

Traveler's tales have a peculiar reputation for the marvelous, and many travelers have been accused of fiction. Whether zoological tales are in all cases to be trusted, we have, now and then, a doubt. They are true in the main; but sometimes, possibly, the first narrator of an unusually good story has judiciously abstained from sifting it; and once in the Zoological Story book, the pleasant tale has stood on its own merits; and been handled tenderly, as is the way with ornaments; no man too roughly scratching at them to find out of what materials they are composed.

Of course we accept legends as legends. It was once believed of crocodiles, that, after they had eaten a man comfortably, and left only the skull, at the sweet kernel of which—the brain—they could not get, their tears were shed over the bone until they softened it, and so the skull was opened, and the brain devoured. When that is told us as a legend, we say, certainly, it was a very quaint thing to believe of the tears of crocodiles. Then traveler's tales of the proverbial kind are next of kin to legends.—Here is a very marvelous one, and yet, let us be bold and say that we believe it. It is this. An Indian, having tamed a rattlesnake, carried it about in a box with him, calling it his great father. Mr. Pinnissane met with him as he was starting for his winter hunt, and saw him open the box-door and give the snake his liberty, telling it to be sure and come back to meet him, when he returned to the same spot next May.—It was then October. Mr. Pinnissane laughed at the man, who immediately saw his way clearly to a speculation in rum, and betted two gallons that his snake would keep the appointment. The wager was made; the second week in May arrived; the Indian and the Frenchman were on the appointed spot. The snake was absent and the Indian, having lost his wager, offered to repeat it doubled, if the snake did not return within the next two days. That was the Frenchman took and lost. The snake, who (had he speech) might have apologized for being rather behind his time, appeared, and crawled into his box. We believe this. Rattlesnakes are teachable; and in this instance, the keeping of the appointment seems to us only an apparent wonder, and the Indian's father, turned out of the box, made himself

snug at no great distance from the place of ejection. Winter over, the Indian came back. His great father may have been dining heartily, and indisposed to stir; but as he grew more brisk, the accustomed invocation of this little son became effectual, and brought the tame snake to the box as usual.

Disjunct knew a spider (such a spider was a person to know) who regularly placed himself upon the ceiling over a young lady's head whenever she played the harp and followed her if she changed her position. The celebrated violinist Berlioz, it is our shame never to have heard of him, when a boy, saw a spider habitually come out to hear when he was practicing; this creature at last became familiar and took a seat upon the desk. Lentz tells of a goose who followed a herp-player wherever he performed, probably to hiss him out of self-respect.—Bingley tells of a pigeon in the neighborhood of a young lady who played brilliantly on the harp; and the pigeon did not greatly care about her playing, except when she played the song of "Speris," from Handel's Opera, Admetus; then it would come and sit by the window, testifying pleasure; when the song was over, it would fly back to its devotee, for it had not learnt the art of clapping wings for an encore.

In the matter of experience we can believe the story of a dog who either was not blessed with a love of music, or had a master given to the perpetration of atrocities against his canine ear; the dog whose peace was broken by his master's practice on the violin, took every opportunity to hide the stick. Plancher's story of the mule we are at liberty, we hope, to set down in the list of pleasant fables. The mule laden with salt blundered, by chance, into a stream; coming out it found its load to be so agreeably lightened, that it afterward made a point of taking a bask up its travels. To cure it of this trick, the farmers were filled with sponge, and when the mule came out of the water with the sponges saturated, it felt a load that it had reason to remember.

Dr. Polleau saw a party of rats around the lungehole of a cask of wine dipping their tails in and then licking them. Mr. Jesse tells of rats who performed a similar feat with an oil-bottle.

But this is nothing in comparison with the anecdote of Degrandpre's monkey. Left with an open bottle of unadorned brandy, he sucked what he could from it with tongue and fingers, and then poured sand into the bottle till the rest ran over. De Vaillant, the African traveler, had with him dogs and a monkey. When the monkey was weary he kept on a dog's back for a ride. One dog on such occasions quietly stood still. The monkey, fearing to be left behind, would presently jump off and hasten to the caravan, the dog, with studious politeness, taking care to give him precedence. An elephant—we must at least append one tale about the elephant, whose great sagacity makes him the hero of a thousand and one—an elephant belonging to an officer in the Bengal army, was left during the long absence of his master to a keeper; who as even elephant-owners will tell you, cheated him of his rations. When the master came back, the half-starved elephant testified the greatest joy; the keeper in his master's presence, put, of course, the full allowance of food before the elephant, who immediately divided it into two parts; one representing his short commons, which he devoured greedily; the other representing the amount to which he had been defrauded in his dinners, he left. The officer of course understood the hint and the man confessed his breach of trust.

We must get rid of another story of an elephant, like the last perfectly credible.—Elephants have more sagacity than dogs, and of dogs few tales are current that are doubtful. This is the tale of an elephant in the Jardin des Plantes. A painter used to study from the animals in the garden, and was minded once to paint the elephant. But of course he must paint him in an attitude, and even the sagacity of an elephant failed to understand that the artist wished him to keep his mouth open, and hold up his trunk. The artist therefore got a little boy, and intrusted to his care a bag of apples, which he was to throw into the elephant's mouth one by one, obliging him in this way to keep his trunk uplifted. "The apples," says Mr. Broderip, "were numerous, but the painter was not a Landseer, and as he had not the faculty of seizing and transferring character with Edwin's magical power and rapidity, the task was tedious. By the master's directions, the boy occasionally deceived the elephant by a stimulated chuck and then creaked out the supply. Notwithstanding the just indignation of the balked expectant, his gourmandise checked his irritable impatience; and keeping his eyes on the still well-filled bag, he bore the repeated disappointment, craning an apple when it chanced to come, with apparent gloe. At length the last apple was thrown and crunched, the empty bag was laid aside, and the elephant applied himself to his water tank as if for the purpose of washing down his repast. A few more touches would have completed the picture, when an over-whelming drench from his well-adjusted trunk obliterated the design, and drenched the discomfited painter. Having by this practical application of retributive justice, executed judgment on the instigator, the elephant, disclaiming the boy, whom he regarded as the mere instrument of wrong, marched proudly around his enclosure, loudly trumpeting forth his triumph.

We have left that story in the pleasant words of its accomplished narrator. Mr. Thomson now shall tell us one in his way, which illustrates the faculty of imitation. "An orang-outang brought up by Pere Carlasson, became so fond of him that wherever he went, it always seemed desirous of accompanying him; whenever, therefore, he had to perform the service of his church, he was under the necessity of shutting him up in a room. Once, however, the animal escaped and followed the father to the church, where silently mounting the sounding-board above the pulpit he lay perfectly still until the sermon commenced. He then crept to the edge, and overlooking the preacher, imitated all his gestures in so grotesque a manner that the whole congregation were unavoidably urged to laugh. The father, surprised and confounded at this ill-timed levity, severely rebuked the attention. The reproof failed in its effect, the congregation still laughed, and the preacher in the warmth of his zeal, redoubled his vociferations and actions; these the ape imitated so exactly, that the congregation could no longer restrain themselves, but burst out into loud and continued laughter." Of course a friend stepped up to acquaint the preacher with the existence of a second person above the sounding-board co-operating with him zealously. And of course the culprit was taken out by the servants of the church with a face expressive of insulted innocence.

There was a dog trained to run on errands for his master, who was trotting home one evening along a by-road, with a basket containing hot pies for his master's supper, when two highwaymen dogs burst out upon him and while he dogtally fought one, the other burglariously broke into his basket.—The dog who was waylaid saw instantly that fighting would not save the pies; they must go, and it resolved itself into a question who should eat them. He at once gave up his contest with the adversary, if the pies were to be eaten—among dogs, at least—his right was the best, so he immediately darted on the basket and devoured all that remained.

A story of an elephant again comes to the surface. At Macassar an elephant driver had a cocoanut given him which he wondrously struck twice against the elephant's forehead to break it. The next day they were passing by some cocoanuts in the street exposed for sale. The elephant took up one and began to knock it on the driver's head; the result, unhappily, was fatal. Elephants commonly discriminate so well, as to apportion punishment to the offense against them—they are considerate, merciful and magnanimous. Another story of an elephant, we think occurs in one of Mr. Broderip's books. A visitor to an elephant at a fair, having given him one by one a number of good ginger-bread nuts, thought it a good joke to end by giving him at once a big ball of the hottest kind. The elephant, distressed with pain, took bucket full after bucket full of water, and the joker warned of his danger had barely escaped over the threshold before the bucket was flung violently after his departing figure. A year afterward the foolish fellow came again with ginger-bread in one pocket and hot spice in the other. He began with his donations of ginger-bread and then modestly substituted one hot nut. The moment it was tasted by the elephant, the offender was remembered and caught up into the air by his clothes; his weight tore them and he fell, leaving the elephant his tails and some part of his trousers. The animal putting them on the floor, set his foot upon them, and having deliberately picked out of the pockets and eaten all the ginger-bread that he considered orthodox, he trod on the rest and threw the tails away.

The capababoons appear to have a tact for little like the Caffres. Lieut. Shipp headed twenty men to recapture sundry coats and trousers stolen by a capababoon. He made a circuit to cut off the marauders from their caverns; they observed him, and detaching a small troop to guard the entrance, kept their posts. They could be seen collecting large stones under the active superintendence of an old gray-headed baboon, who appeared to be issuing his orders as a general. The soldiers rushed to the attack, when down came an avalanche of enormous stones, and British left baboons masters of the situation.

Of monkey's tricks the Indians have an amusing fable. A man went on a journey with a monkey and a goat; he took with him for his refreshment rice and curds.—Arriving at a tank, the man resolved to bathe and dine. While he was in his bath, the monkey ate his dinner, and having wiped his mouth and paws on the goat's beard he left the goat to settle his account. When the man came out of the bath, and found his dinner gone it was quite easy to see by the goat's beard who had stolen it.

The monkey was no ass. The sense of asses is not rated very high; but that is a mistake about them. They are shrewder people than we take them for, and kinder-hearted as well. A poor higgler living near Havick had an ass for his only companion and partner in the business. The higgler being palsied, was accustomed to assist himself often upon the road by holding to the ass's tail. Once on their travels during a severe winter, man and ass were plunged into a snow-drift near Rade Water. After a hard struggle the ass got out, but knowing that the helpless master was still buried he made his way to him and placed himself so that his tail lay ready to his partner's hand.—The higgler grasped it and was dragged

out to a place of safety. Zoologically speaking, it ought not to be thought disrespectful in a man to call his friend "an ass."

Elephants again. They show their good taste, and are very fond of children. Dr. Darwin says: "The keeper of an elephant in India, sometimes leaves him fixed to the ground by a length of chain while he goes into the woods to collect food for him; and, by way of reciprocal attention, asks the elephant to mind his child—a child unable to walk—while he is gone. The animal defends it: lets it creep about his legs; and, when it creeps to the extremity of the chain, he gently wraps his trunk about the infant's body and brings it again into the middle of the circle."

We cannot clear our minds of elephants without unburthening a story which we have from a tale-teller with Indian experience, and which we imagine to be now first told in print. It causes us to feel that in a Parliament of animals, elephants would have divided in favor of a ten-hours' bill. There was a large ship's rudder to be floated; men were busy about it one evening, when a file of elephants were passing on the way home from work, and it was proposed and carried that an elephant might as well save them their pains, and push the thing into the water for them. So an elephant was brought and put his head down and appeared to push with might, but not a beam stirred. Another was brought to help him with the same result; and finally, as many elephants as the rudder would allow, seemed to be busy and did nothing. So the elephants went home. They had struck, and declined working out of business hours. Next morning on the way to work, one elephant was again brought, and pushed the rudder down into the water almost as a man might push a walking-stick.

Stories illustrative of the kindness, gratitude and kindred feelings of which animals are capable, have no end; one follows another; for in fact, the animals, bird, beast and fish, are all good fellows, if you come to know them properly. A rat came by a pepper at Genoa slept in his bosom. Panicked for some fault, it ran away, but its anger or its fear died and its love lived on; in a month it returned. The prisoner was released and in the joy of liberty it did not come into his mind to take his old companion with him. The rat culled itself up in some old clothes left by his friend, all that was left of him, abstained from food and died in three days.

A surgeon at Dover saw in the streets a wounded terrier, and like a true man took it home with him, nursed it in two days, and let it go. The terrier ran home resolved to pay the doctor by instalments. For many succeeding weeks he paid a daily visit to the surgery, wagged his tail violently for some minutes and departed. Tail wagging is a dog's money, and when this dog proper doctor's bill, the daily visit to the surgery was discontinued.—*Harpur's Magazine.*

Pan of Gravity.—Ba-a! Ba-a! shrieks a half-naked infant of eighteen months old.

"What's the matter with mamma's throaty yittle ducky?" says its affectionate mother, while she presses it to her bosom, and the young serpent in return darts its talons into her face.

"Da den, Missis, I know what little massa Jim wants," exclaims the cherub's negro nurse.

"You black hussy! why don't you tell me then?" and the infuriated mother gives Dinah a bonze in the chops with her shoe.

"Why he wants to put his foot in dat pan ob gravy, wots on the hart?" whimpers the unfortunate blacky.

"Well, why don't you bring it here, you aggravating nigger you," replies the mother of the bawling young one.

Dinah brings the gravy, and little Jim puts his bare foot into the pan, dashing the milk and grease about its sweet little shanks to the infinite amusement of its mother; who tenderly exclaims—

"Did mamma's yittle Dimmy want to put its teeny-weezy footies in the gravy. It shall paddle in the pan as its choosy-weesies, and then shall have its pooty red frock on and go and see its pappy-yappy."

A Gallant Dyer.—A lady being desirous of a dyer, was referred to an excellent workman, who was something of a wag in his line. The lady called and asked—

"Are you the dying man?"

"No, ma'am, I'm a living man, but I'll dye for you," promptly replied the man of many colors, putting the emphasis where it was needed.

A very excellent lady sought to instruct her grandchild in relation to the providential care of Heaven.

"Who gives you your daily bread?" said she.

"Dad!" answered the child; "but Uncle Peter puts the butter and sugar on."

Bugs.—"Is that a lightning-bug in the street?" asked a short-sighted old lady.

"No, grandma," said a pert little miss, "it's a big bug with a cigar."

Patriek, what do you say to the indictment—are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Arrah, yer worship, how can I tell till I hear the evidence!"

Dickinson College commencement ceremonies begin at Carlisle, Pa., on the 5th of July. Rev. B. F. Brooke is to be one of the orators.

Courting.
I don't see why people cannot do their courting by daylight, thereby saving an extra supply of lights, fuel and forerunners.—*A Breakfast Table Talk.*

When! preach that doctrine until your head is grey, and you are toothless as a new-born babe, and still young folks will "sit up," till the stars grow tired of watching and the roosters begin to crow.

There is a sort of fascination in it, a positive denial to the contrary notwithstanding. An indescribable, undeniable charm in the sole occupant of a front parlor, with nothing to molest or make afraid; the sofa drawn up before the shining grate, and the lamp regulated to a steady blaze that will not eclipse the brightness of eyes, or make particles prominent in classical, irregular features. There is something peculiarly pleasing in hearing the last pair of household feet take a bee-line departure for the upper chambers, and feel that the ever-swinging parlor door will remain closed until one of the party concerned chooses to open it.

Talk of courting by daylight! Think of laming one's arm by quick, hasty withdrawals from around a certain waist, at the incessant ringing of the door-bell, or seeing puff combs and curls flying in every direction, by a sound of coming footsteps. Imagine proud love at the feet of fair lady, puffing forth an eloquent, long-availed, with extraordinary expressions fitting over his face; and, at the same moment, a puzzled (or, more disagreeable still, have "mam-ma" open the door, without the prudence of a rap, of course just at the moment you have ventured to test the temperature and sweetness of her daughter's lips.

And then what time in the day could one take? Not in the forenoon, certainly, when music teachers and fashionable callers are in vogue; not in the afternoon, when one's sauce is stung by the eating of a heavy dinner; not on Sundays, when everybody is expected to go to church; not in church, with pantomime gestures that set the occupants of neighboring pews a staring.—No, there is but one time, and that the very best season set in old primitive days—a time and season for courting. An hour, when you can pinch Nelly's fingers to make her tell who she loves best; look in Nelly's hand to see if her foot runs with yours, and see what letters of the alphabet is formed by the lines therein; kiss her when you please; hug her when you please; and all this when the folks are sleeping, when the sound of footsteps is scattering in the street, and there is no one on earth so near Nelly as yourself! Them's 'um!—*Maryland Varen.*

Female Painting.—A woman's trick.

Painting is said to be carried to great excess at the present time among the fashionable ladies of Paris, notwithstanding the use of paints ruins the natural complexion. A malicious practical joke which an English lady devised to torment the painted beauties is thus "made a note of" in a Paris letter to the New Orleans Picayune:

"They tell a very good joke here of an elderly English woman who had trained a little Havana dog to lick the faces of the persons who kissed it."

"They say that whenever she meets with a lady under false colors she makes her puppy jump on the lady's lap; the lady caresses the dear little creature without suspecting that it is a perfidious little scoundrel, which unpaints her cheek with its false but vigorous licking. Not long ago this English woman was at a brilliant party in the faubourg St. Honore; she singled out among all the guests an Italian lady of noble birth, who is extremely addicted to paint, and at the conventional signal 'Bibi' jumped into the Italian's lap and began to ply its tongue with great energy—one side of the Florentine's cheek was a line of peach smothered in cream, the complexion of sweet sixteen; the other side was shrivelled, wrinkled, yellow. It required all the French dexterity of smothering laughter to suppress the peals of merriment which this sight excited to explosion; and the malice of the English woman was delighted by the laughing eyes of the whole room. But that night 'Bibi' was taken sick with a gastritis, and two days afterwards it grieved its last low-wow-wow in the arms of its weeping and desolate mistress, who told everybody that it was the paint of the Italian which killed this angelic pug, and she spreads this report so industriously, it is said there is no small chance of its getting into the court house in the shape of a suit for slander."

Fanny Fern is arguing against matrimonial advertisements, and justly says—

"A woman must first have ignored the sweetest attributes of womanhood, have overstepped the last barrier of self-respect, who would parley with a stranger on such a topic."

"No—never let woman be the wooer, save as the flowers woo, with their sweetness—save as the stars woo, with their brightness—save as the suns woo, with winds—silently unfolding their robes of heart."

Give us Fanny, yet, on matrimony. She "has been there."

Beware of tattlers. "The dog that will fetch a bone will carry one." The viper that will feed before your face will hurt its poison on your back.

Pretty Excuse for a Wife Beater.—The treasure that we value most we hide.—*Punch.*

Bishop Morris on Political Clorgymen.
Bishop Morris, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the recent session of the Maine Conference, delivered an address to the members, in the course of which he said:

I deem it not important or out of place to address a few words to you, my brethren, upon a subject which is attracting considerable attention at the present time, namely—as to how far a minister of the gospel ought to take part in the politics of the day. When a minister goes into his pulpit, he finds his congregation composed of men of different political views, of men zealously and conscientiously attached to different political parties; and if he publicly becomes the partizan of one side or the other, there will of necessity spring up a coldness towards him to diminish his influence. I feel convinced, from what I have observed, that the only result that can be expected from a minister taking part in the political contests and discussions of the day will be to engender strife and hard feeling in his congregation.

But some may ask, whether we are not citizens like other men, and have not duties to perform as such? Most certainly we are, and I trust I have not proved recalcitrant to the obligations resting upon me as a citizen, although I have not, for the forty years that I have been in the ministry, ever entered a political meeting, or spent above five minutes at any one election. I have always made it a point to go to the polls at the most quiet time of the day, when there was likely to be the least excitement—to deposit my ballot in an unostentatious manner, and return home. I have never seen the time when I thought I was called upon as a citizen to do more than this. I know not how it may be with others, but I have always found enough to do in the duties of my calling. I am willing to let the pot-sherds strive with the pot-sherds, but prefer for myself to attend to the duties devolving upon me as a minister of Christ. I recollect an anecdote of a Methodist brother who was stationed to preach the gospel to the people in a "Fountain Head Circuit," near the hermitage of the late President Jackson, in the exciting political times of his second election. Party zeal was just then at its height, and each party wanted every one to be on its side. They sought out the newly arrived minister, and eagerly inquired of him whose side he was on? "I am on the side of the Lord and the Fountain Head Circuit," was the reply. Which of the candidates do you intend to vote for? "I trust that I shall be found on my knees, praying to God for the conversion of sinners and the upbuilding of Zion in Fountain Head Circuit." However they might question the devoted minister he would wisely answer that he meant to do his duty faithfully as a Minister of Christ in "Fountain Head Circuit." In conclusion, let me say, my brethren, go ye and do likewise.

Heart-Reading Accident.—A correspondent of the Reading Advertiser, writing from Berwick, May 30th, gives the following particulars of a heart-reading casualty, which occurred near that borough the day previous: "Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. Peter Mokol and one of his sons were at work in their saw-mill on the Northkill creek in Upper Merion township, and while their attention was diverted only for a few moments by something going on near by, a little boy, about three years old (son of Rebecca Hoffman, one of Mr. Mokol's servants) came into the mill and laid down upon the log which was then being sawed. The child perfectly unconscious of his danger, was caught by the saw, and horrible to relate, before help could reach him, was literally sawn in two, from the abdomen through the spine. The entrails were scattered around in pieces, and in less than five minutes the poor child's indescribable sufferings were relieved by death. Only fifteen minutes before the accident, the boy was in his mother's arms, in the yard of the dwelling-house, about forty yards from the saw-mill. He was not seen afterward, until Mr. Mokol was attracted by his cries to the scene of his terrible death. The child was much beloved by all Mr. Mokol's family."

The Case of Judge Vandersmith.—This personage, who is charged in numerous bills of indictment with fraud and forgery, is now at his residence in Lancaster, to which place he was taken, on Wednesday last, by Col. Wm. Saffin, keeper of the debtors' apartment of the Moyamensing prison. His bail was reduced from \$15,000 to \$15,000. His reception at Lancaster was cordial. He was met at the depot by a crowd of persons, who manifested deep sympathy for his self-inflicted calamities. It is now said that the charges against him will be allowed to rest, and a *nolle prosequi* entered.—*Phil. American.*

"I am astonished at your honor's decision!" said a young lawyer to a judge who had decreed against him.—"This remark cannot be permitted." "This judge," said an apology will be necessary on your part." "Permit me," said the senior counsel, "to offer an excuse for my young friend; he is new in these matters, and when he has practiced as long before your honor as I have, he will be astonished at nothing!"

A Terrible Name.—The Indians give each other very significant names. Lieutenant Hooper, of the Arctic expedition, found a woman at Fort Simpson, whose name was "Thirty-Six Tongues."

Land speculations still ran high in the West.

Look on that Picture and then on This.

"The Union can only be preserved by a faithful and secret maintenance of the constitution upon which it stands. [Loud cheers.] Not by an unwilling, halting support, but a cheerful, ready support—not to one, but to all its provisions." [Loud cheers.]

This instructively spoke Mr. Franklin Pierce, late President of the United States, at the Ancient and Honorable Artillery dinner the other day. When he rose to speak he was (according to the reports) received with cheer upon cheer and one word, and vociferous jubilation greeted his words.

One year ago we sat at the same table, with the same gallant and renowned company. The music and the banners were the same, but the key-notes of the sentiments were very different. Then the burden of the speeches at the table was the enormous outrages upon the constitution, in its spirit and in its letter, which had just been perpetrated in a fair Territory of the Union under the command and tolerance of this gentleman, Mr. Pierce, who was then our President.—*Boston Traveller.*

Such is the Journal of Commerce is the change which, according to a leading Republican print, has taken place within one year. A great change it is, and a glorious one! What has caused it? Only this: That the people have discovered they were humbugged; that they were following false lights; and so they are fast returning to reason, patriotism, and duty. That is all.

The Buffalo Commercial says that a baggage-man at the Central Depot the other day while handling a trunk in the usual sham-hang manner of that useful class of citizens, threw it down with such force as to explode a pistol within. The pistol exploded a container of powder, the powder exploded the baggage-man, tumbling him neck over heels, and served him right at that. If such an accident could happen semi-occasionally, it would be a glorious thing. It might kill a few baggage-smashers, but it would certainly ensure that loss in consideration of the gentler handling which their luggage would receive.

One of the Matrons.—There is a gentleman residing in North Chelsea, who has an own mother now living, but thirteen years older than himself.—Some time after his birth, the combined ages of father, mother and child were less than thirty years. This mother has had fourteen children, and has a large number of grand-children, and on a visit from her son danced nineteen dances with him in one evening. Where is the woman who can beat this?

Another Fremont.—The last California mail brought the following "item":

A woman, residing on Telegraph Hill, filed the necessary papers in the County Court yesterday, demanding proper provision for her child, whose father, she avers, is John Charles Fremont, late Black Republican candidate for President of the United States.—*Marysville Sentinel.*

Whoo! Here is Fremont No. 2.—Where is Horace Greeley?

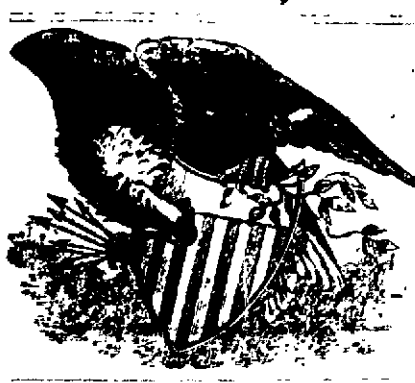
Profits of Farming.—The Patterson Guardian says Mr. John Anderson, of Bergen county, N. Y., owns a farm nearly a mile in length, twelve acres of which are devoted to farming purposes. He spends about \$2,000 per year for manure and other fertilizers, and receives in return about \$1,000 per year from each acre, making about the cost of manure, labor, seeds, &c., from \$6,000 to \$8,000 clear profit. Out of a patch of rhubarb 16 feet wide by 150 long there has been sold this season over fifty dollars' worth, and the grower states that a larger quantity is now ready for market.

Destruction to House Bugs.—The French Academy of Science is assured by Baron Thevenard that boiling soap and water, consisting of two parts of common soap and one hundred parts of water by weight, infallibly destroys bugs and their eggs. It is enough to wash walls, woodwork, &c., with the boiling solution to be entirely relieved from this horrid pest.

Radishes.—If any of our readers, who cannot raise good radishes, on account of the worms, or unsuitable soil, will strew common wheat bran, one inch thick, on any good soil, and hoe it in, and then plant their seed, they may eat as good radishes as anybody can grow.

Curious Fact.—There is a curious fact said to exist a few miles south of Green-castle, Putnam county, Ind., where there is a family of six, all having the same birthday. The father and mother are each thirty-five years old, the children respectively, fourteen, eleven, eight, and five years old. Their birthdays come on the 17th of May.

A London cockney conducted two ladies to the Observatory to see an eclipse of the moon. They were too late; the eclipse was over, and the ladies were disappointed. "Oh!" exclaimed our hero, "don't fret! I know the astronomer, very well; he is a polite man, and I am sure he will be glad to see you." "About three hundred artisans are now employed at the government works-ry at Harpur's Ferry in the manufacture of the rifle musket and the rifle.



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, June 22, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,

WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks,

JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

—We shall publish next week a letter from Col. H. S. Morr, the President of the Canal Board, in regard to the proposed sale of the Main Line of the Public Works.—said letter forcibly knocking the props from under the calculations of those who would give away that valuable line.

New Wheat and New Flour.—New wheat appeared in Charleston, South Carolina, as long as fifteen days since, some of which is said to be on its way to a northern market. On the 12th inst., ten barrels of flour from new wheat were shipped from Augusta, Ga., to New York.

The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, propose to celebrate the one hundred anniversary of the establishment of the Church in that place, on the first day of July next. The Rev. GEORGE D. FRIED, D. D., of Detroit, who sustained the office of Pastor to that congregation for nearly a quarter of a century, will deliver an Historical Address on the occasion.

Several addresses, and other appropriate exercises, may be expected. All persons, Ministers, or others, who have been in any way connected with the congregation, are cordially invited to attend.

The barn of Mr. Wm. Bossert, of Hamilton township, was set on fire, on last Thursday night, by some scoundrel, yet out of the Penitentiary, and destroyed, with its entire contents. When the fire was discovered, which was about two o'clock in the night, it had made such progress, and spread with such rapidity, that it was found impossible to save any portion of the contents of the building. Four horses, two mules, several calves, a large quantity of grain, harness, farming implements, &c., were all destroyed. Mr. Bossert's loss is very heavy, upon which we understand there is but a small amount of insurance.—*Chambersburg Spirit.*

At an election for Directors of the Hanover Saving Fund Society, held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: Jacob Wirt, David M. Myers, George Young, Jacob Dellone, Jacob Ferry, George Throne, Martin Lohr, Edward Bair and David Bixler.

At a meeting of the Directors held on the 15th inst., Jacob Wirt, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of the Institution.—*Gazette.*

Private letters from a member of General Santa Anna's family state that the chief will return to Mexico and head a revolution within ninety days. Santa Anna's own manifesto discloses a design of this sort.

The Know Nothing platform, promulgated by the recent Louisville Convention, recognizes the "existence of a Supreme Being," which the Frankfort Freeman considers very magnanimous, particularly so, as the recognition is not in the slightest degree reciprocal.

In Virginia by broadsides, and in Connecticut by scattering shots, the Democracy have brought down their opponents, killing frequently two birds—the croaking raven of Republicanism and the howling owl of Hindooism—by the same discharge. How "Americanism" has fared out!

Enormous Gold Boulder Found.—The Marysville Herald says that the Downieville Tunnel Company, at Centreville, have found the largest boulder containing gold ever struck in California. Up to last accounts they had not yet ascertained its full size. They estimate the amount of gold it contains at not less than \$100,000! This boulder is a fair set off to one from Australia, which the English papers have recently mentioned as being on exhibition in London, and which weighs, (quartz and gold,) four hundred pounds, and is valued by some sanguine individual at \$20,000, or \$100,000.

Printers Again Ahead.—Hon. James Thompson, of Erie county, who was nominated on Tuesday week by the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania for Judge of the Supreme Court, was at one time an apprentice in one of the newspaper printing offices of Philadelphia.

The new coat is popular.

The Fruits of Know Nothingism in New Orleans.

The following sketch from life of Know Nothingism in New Orleans, appalling as it is, is but the counterpart of the picture presented wherever the pestiferous faction has unfortunately gotten into power. It is the natural and inevitable fruit of such an organization, as thousands predicted, and as every man of reflection must have foreseen. It is indeed marvellous that men who desire to hold a respectable position in society should permit themselves to be brought in contact with such foul and shameful corruption as this.

The Garland spoken of below, was the Know Nothing Treasurer of New Orleans, and proprietor of the *Crescent* newspaper, the organ of the party.—While acting as treasurer, he secretly absconded with a princely outfit in money abstracted from the city treasury. He took passage bound, we believe, for some foreign port, was pursued and arrested at the mouth of the Mississippi, with the money in his possession.—He was put through the forms of a criminal trial and acquitted. Let none say that these are not substantially true. They are as notorious to every body in New Orleans as the sun-light at noon-day.

New Orleans.—This doomed city of slugs, snails, and brass knuckles is a vast cauldron of pollution, bubbling and boiling over with vice and crime of every grade and color. Ever since it has been under Know Nothing rule, murders have been perpetrated, and corruption is now regarded by these official pirates as commendable and praiseworthy. We shall not attempt to give an account of the mock trial and unjust acquittal of the notorious City Treasurer, Garland, and the subsequent base and criminal acts of the worse than criminal council, who have become the laughing-stock of the country, while their deeds of glaring injustice, and even violation of law and wholesome public sentiment, have caused them to sink in the nostrils of every honest man that knows anything of their proceedings. We are sorry to say that the prospects of a change for the better in the ruined metropolis of New Orleans, are by no means flattering. Repeatedly, we have told our readers that it was utterly impossible to check the career of crime, so long and so fatally persisted in by the official vagabonds of the Know Nothing party. When we gave an account of the "stabbing in the back," with an intent to kill, by that previous pair of assassins, Logan and Phillips, we also stated that they would never be convicted. We stated that neither of those two ruffians, Harrison or Adams, would be found guilty of any of the numerous deeds of assassination that the whole outraged community knew them to be guilty of. We stated that no number of "the party" could be convicted in the city of any crime, it mattered not how enormous the guilt and public facts, for no man can be found in New Orleans, with a sufficient amount of moral courage to go into open court and give evidence against one of this blood-stained band of terrorists. No, if they should, their fate is forever sealed. No man that would go into a Criminal Court and tell facts against one of the gang, would live twenty-four hours, if he should be so lucky as to get out of the court house alive. Some less than a dozen true bills have been found against the notorious Adams, the head and front and petted assassin of the gang. But what is the result of all those official proceedings of the grand jury? Just nothing at all; yes, worse, by far than nothing, for while the grand jury are spending their time in examining witnesses, and forgetting out the criminal acts of these official ruffians, the City Council go to work, with a very natural instinct, and promote every ruffian to a lucrative office that they can make room for. The truth is, it will not do for any member of this blood-cemented party to be convicted. Even Perry Lyons, the notorious penitentiary bird, cannot be convicted, simply because the man that would swear against him would not live twenty-four hours. Jim Whingfield, the witness against Logan Phillips, can't be found. Well, there is no more justice to be expected in any of the courts, while this band of villains hold sway, than there would be with the wily "Billy Bow Legs," of the swamps of Florida, to rule. The fact is, we are astonished at nothing in New Orleans, after the acquittal of Garland, and the election of Adams to the Recorder'ship of the Fourth District.—We are quite prepared for anything, and will probably see more of those daring out-throats in power before we see less.

Defending the Rioters. If it be true that the editor of the *Star* has "no sort of sympathy with mobs or mob law of any kind or character," why the studied effort on his part to smooth down or palliate the ruffianly conduct of the "Plug Uglies" at Washington, by meanly endeavoring to shift the responsibility of the disgraceful riot on the shoulders of Mayor Magruder and others, but for whose mainly and praiseworthy efforts on the trying occasion, the streets of the national metropolis would have streamed with blood? Why does not the writer for the *Star*, if he has "no sympathy" of the kind, denounce those who caused it in terms such as their "mob" spirit would seem to deserve?—in terms such as the Washington *Intelligencer*, *National Era*, and other leading opposition papers of the country, have used in that connection? Simply, because he has no heart for denunciation of Know Nothings of any character, whether they be "Plug Uglies," "Blood Tabs," "Rip Raps," or anything else. Indeed, no one who has the proscriptive and fanatical principles of dark lanternism as deeply engrained upon himself as the editor of the *Star*, can have "sympathy" with any other than Know Nothings, let their conduct be ever so disgraceful, cowardly and helish. Fairness, or the most common evidences of editorial propriety, are not to be expected from him in such cases. Deny it as he may, and set upwindy

pretensions to morality as he may, his "sympathies" are with the "Plug Uglies," and not with order and a free ballot.

As to the facts, they have been given in the Washington papers, opposition as well as Democratic, and re-published all over the land. It is too late in the day for the Baltimore *Clipper*, or its satellite, the *Gettysburg Star*, to alter them. They stand out forming another monument to Know Nothing infamy—adding another to the list of Americanities disgraced by a so-called "American" mob! And is it not a burning shame that any editor should be so steeped in party mire, as to gloss over, or in the slightest degree, defend, the conduct of such bands?

Sound is the morality of the *Star*!—all sound!—The following paragraph, taken from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore *Republican*, is just here, but little, if any, out of place:

—The Washington correspondent of the *American* of this city continues his efforts to misrepresent the facts with regard to the late outrages at the recent election. This hypocritical penny-a-liner pretends great sympathy for the Democrats who, as he says, were shot down by the mob. In order to put this falsehood to rest we state, and we ask the *American* to notice the statement, that an examination of the wounded by a competent physician has developed the fact, that these Democrats, over whom so many crocodile tears have been shed, were found in all cases to have been wounded, by pistol balls and shots, and in no instance by rifle balls, such as were discharged by the mob. We have this information from a gentleman standing high in the medical profession, and whose word will not be doubted by the community. This simple fact should put a stop to the repeated falsehoods of these Know Nothing scribblers, and satisfy the public as to the true authors of the bloodshed and violence at Washington.

That "Jordan is a hard road to travel," no class of men are more only realizing than the editors of such journals as, in 1846, unjustly denounced Winzer for voting in favor of the Fugitive Act of that year, and now have the name of the same gentleman floating at their mast-heads, as their candidate for Governor. In truth, the old adage, that "circumstances alter cases," is still good;—and there is not a public journal within the range of our menory at present that more frequently victims it than the *Star* and *Banner*, of this place.

In '46, it stigmatized Winzer as "REPUANT to the interests of his State and his COUNTRY!"—but now, it appears that "subsequent events," ten years subsequent!—proved the editor to have been in error!—that Winzer was not the RUINOUS FREE-TRADE-ER he was then taken for, but a good Tariff man all the while! Could anything strike a sensible man, with a grain of consistency in him, as more humiliating than this wholesale square jawed, on the part of these opposition journals?

The secret of the life change is easily divined. "Sam" was becoming unpopular—sinking into an ignominious grave. Some new theme must be chased up to lambing the people with, and "Kansas" was started as the desired hobby. Will not, always ambitious, and out of odor with the Democratic party, saw hours ahead, and threw himself, body and breeches, into the stream of "bleeding Kansas." That made him the opposition candidate for Governor, and being such, the journals of that party are compelled to give up all old opinions on the Tariff question, and acknowledge that "subsequent events" are too much for them!

We may allude to the subject again.

Letter from the West.

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A Great Country.—The Hon. Jefferson Davis, in a late speech at Jackson, Miss., mentioned as an illustration of the vastness of our national domain, the fact that during the four years of the late administration more land was ceded by the general government for internal improvement and other legitimate purposes than a third of France, and still we retain a public domain equal to the entire area of Europe!

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The Law of Trees.

At a recent meeting of the New York Farmers' Club the subject of trees along line fences, overhanging the grounds of a neighbor, was discussed and the following important facts elicited:

Mr. Brown wished to know if there was any law to prevent injury to trees growing upon his neighbor's land and extending the limbs over the fence and under the fence, greatly to the injury of the neighbor's land. Mr. Brown wished to know if there was any law to prevent a person from planting trees on his own land, quite up to the line, where the roots and shade will both be injurious.

Another member wished to know who owned the fruit of overhanging limbs. Mr. Robinson answered that question. It is now a well-settled law, by several judicial decisions, that if a tree, growing upon his land, overhangs the ground of any neighbor, the fruit belongs to me, and I may enter upon his land for the purpose of gathering it, provided I do no damage beyond what may be necessary in carefully gathering the fruit.

At the same time, it is equally good law that my neighbor may cut off all overhanging limbs, and all roots that grow in his ground, and while he permits them to grow, I am to enjoy the benefit.

Judge Livingston, the chairman, confirmed this view of the case.

Appointments by the President.

William A. Richardson, of Illinois, Governor of the Territory of Nebraska, in place of Mark W. Larn, the present incumbent.

Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, in place of August Belmont, of New York, recalled at his own request.

Isaac R. Diller, of Illinois, Consul of the United States at Bremen, in place of Wm. Hildebrand, the present incumbent.

William Thompson, of New York, Consul of the United States at Southampton, (England), in place of Joseph R. Crook, the present incumbent.

Gabriel G. Plonot, of New York, Consul of the United States at Bordeaux, (France), to fill an existing vacancy.

Joseph Williams, of Iowa, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, in place of Thomas Cunningham, resigned.

Calvin F. Barnes, United States Attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, vice Thomas C. Reynolds, resigned.

An Up-hill Business.

The *Pennsylvania* has commenced the herculean task of attempting to justify the infamous act of the last Legislature, in giving away the Main Line, and strongly endorses that provision of the bill which exonerates the company from tonnage and other taxation. Our friend Rock will find it to be an exceedingly difficult undertaking, if he expects to convince any considerable portion of the people that it is either fair or honest to rob the taxpayers for the purpose of enriching an overgrown monopoly which is merely composed of a few stockholders. One thing is very certain, that he will fail in making any impression on the Democracy of the interior of the State, who look upon the measure as a fraud upon the rights of the people, and a gross outrage upon public sentiment, generally, and they will not hesitate to denounce it and resist upon its unconstitutional repeal by the next Legislature. Some few of the Black Republican newspapers attempt a defense of this bill of abominations, but, we believe, the *Pennsylvania* is "solitary and alone," if we except, perhaps, the *Evening Argus*, amongst the Democratic journals of the Commonwealth, in its advocacy of the bill, and in opposition to the repeal.—*Levee*. Feb. 1.

Speculations in Western Lands.

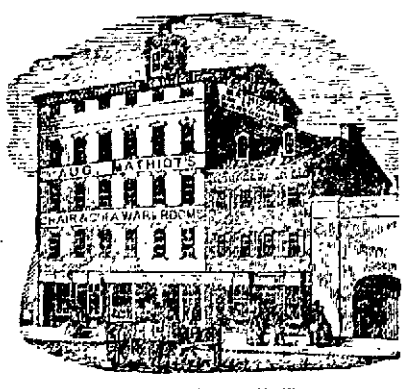
It appears from the Chicago Tribune that, while speculation has been checked in Illinois and southern Wisconsin, the fever rages fiercely in Minnesota. It says:

In Minnesota the epidemic is at its height, and since the wild days of 1855-6 the country has seen nothing to equal it. The basis of all operations in Minnesota is credit; and upon it there are built up thousands of fortunes that are, to their possessors, solid as rock, but to others of clearer vision as thin as vapor. The territory's resources are in embryo; it has no agriculture which furnishes a surplus for export, no manufactures, no commerce. The money—and five per cent. a month the common rate of interest is sufficient testimony that there is but little of that—in circulation from hand to hand is that carried by new emigrants. Credit is the basis of all credit which has only purely imaginary valuations of lands and town lots as its foundation. The bubble will burst. Though it has been blown up to a ridiculous diameter, and is gold-colored to so many eyes, it will burst. A year of cholera, by which emigration will be kept back; a panic in the money market, produced by whatever cause, will let the gas out of it in a single summer.

Splitting Rocks without Blasting.

Some French inventors have taken out a patent in England for splitting rocks by the generation of heat without causing an explosion. They used a substance composed of 100 parts of sulphur by weight, 100 of saltpetre, 50 of sawdust, 50 of horse manure, and 10 of common salt. The saltpetre and common salt are dissolved in hot water, to which four parts of molasses are added, and the whole ingredients stirred until they are thoroughly incorporated together in one mass, which is then dried by a gentle heat in a room or by exposure to the sun, and is fit for use. It is tamped in the holes bored for blasting rock in the same manner as powder, and is ignited by a fuse. It does not cause an explosion upward like gunpowder, but generates a great heat, which splits the rocks.

Some one recommends a small man never to marry a widow, as by so doing he may be termed the widow's mate.



THE LARGEST Chair & Furniture Establishment in Baltimore.

MATTHEWS' GAY ST. WAREHOUSE, No. 25 North Gay street, near Fayette, where are kept always on hand, or made to order, every style of French, English, and American, Full and Half, and Parlor Chairs, in all the latest styles, and in all the various styles of wood, and in all the various styles of upholstery.

For Room, Office, and Dining Chairs, in all the latest styles, and in all the various styles of wood, and in all the various styles of upholstery.

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New Goods—New Firm, AND THE CASH STORE.

GEORGE ARNOLD & CO. have just received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of Goods, suitable for the season. Our stock of

Ready-Made Clothing, Cheap

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Shirts, Drapery, Linens, Vestings, &c., &c., &c., and all the latest styles, and in all the various styles of wood, and in all the various styles of upholstery.

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REMOVAL, AND NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Cabinet and Chair-making business, in Baltimore street, near Middle, where they will manufacture all kinds of FURNITURE, such as Dressing, Bed, and Chamber Cases, Tables of various kinds, and all other articles in their line.

They will also manufacture all kinds of Ready-made, and will make up a garment upon short notice, and in the very best manner. Our prices cannot be beat—Give us a call.

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